505 Agent, 'Abdulla Lalljee. These Lines call at both Mukalla and Shihr on the line Aden—Mukalla—Shihr—Mukalla—Aden. Apart from these two Lines the principal cargo traffic is taken by dhows. The normal number of dhows entering and leaving Mukalla a year is 300-400 which includes 70 or 80 big buggalows from Bombay. Dhows come from Gulf ports, Oman, Basra, Sur, Utubi, Kuweit, Hindi Kwati, Karachi, Bombay, Aden, Red Sea ports, Zanzibar, and the Somali coast, and leave for the same places. When there is much grain the number increases to 400 or 500.

A combined service of the Rotterdam Lloyd, Netherland M.V.S., and Blue Funnel Line provides eight calls a year each way on the line Suez—Singapore and Singapore—Suez. The ships call each way once a month except during the south-west monsoon when big ships cannot anchor. Ships of the Bombay—Persia line call on the route Calcutta—Bombay—Jedda about eight times each way except during the pilgrim season when they only call on the homeward voyage from Red Sea ports. The agent for both these services is 'Abdulla Lalljee.

During the last three years one Russian ship has called, and Italian ships call occasionally when the Bombay—Persia line ships cannot.

CHAPTER IX.

COMMERCE OF THE HADHRAMAUT.

Finance.

431. All finance is in the hands of the merchants. Seven lakhs of
439 rupees come from Java every month direct or via Aden. The
457 greater part of this is in drafts on Bombay which are sold in Mukalla for cash. Indian and the more important Arab merchants deal in them, and ordinarily charge no commission as the drafts form an easy and cheap method of remittance. If, however, money is scarce locally, about four annas per cent. of rupees is charged. Money goes out to Aden and Bombay and is remitted through the merchants, who write letters to their agents at those places to obtain drafts. Dollars move freely to the interior and, if the exchange is good, come from there. The caravans which take the goods to the interior bring the dollars back, and this, apart from honey, firewood, and fodder, is about all that is carried from the interior to Mukalla. The dollars are exported from Mukalla to Aden if the exchange is more favourable there, and on the other hand if there is a shortage of dollars in Mukalla, or if the dollar is cheaper in Aden than in Mukalla, they are brought in. Omani and other dhow traders bring goods and take out money in cash. When the Imam imposed a duty on dollars imported to the Yemen there was a flow of dollars from Mukalla to Shibam and thence along the caravan route to San'ā. Dollars in Mukalla are usually two pice or upwards more than in Aden,

436 but never less, though sometimes they are equal. Transfer of
439 bullion is more common from Mukalla to Aden than from Aden
457 to Mukalla.

Interest.

1152 Money can be had at 10 per cent. interest on mortgages, and
426 a few of the big Arabs obtain their wealth from this source. Goods are sold on a period of one month's credit and a percentage is calculated on this basis. Sometimes when cultivators have been unable to sell their tobacco the merchants have to wait for their payment for two to six months, and charge four to eight annas per cent. on the goods, or one rupee on people who are unable to pay for a long time. In Shibam 5 per cent. interest is charged on borrowed money. Interest transactions are of course disguised in order to avoid the Quranic precepts against usury.

Foreign Trade.

439 The total value of the foreign trade (in merchandise) of the Hadhramaut in 1352 is estimated at over Rs.6,000,000. The chief exports are: tobacco, honey and fish products. The chief imports are: dates, flour, rice, goats and sheep, piece goods, simsim, jowari and kerosene.

Imports of Merchandise.

	Quantity.	*Rate.*	*Value.* (1353 prices.)
Fish products: *Sermai* (split and salted fish) pieces.	10,000 to 15,000	$28 to 60 per 100	$2,800 to $4,200
Goats and sheep, Nos. ...	20,000 to 30,000	Rs. 6 or 7 each	Rs. 120,000.
Dates. Basra. *Qosra* ...	20,000 to 30,000	Rs. 4/8 to Rs. 6/8	Rs. 110,000
Oman, *Jerab* (six *frasilas*)	1,000	Rs. 6	Rs. 6,000
Flour, bags	10,000 Mukalla & Shihr.	French Rs. 10/4 Karachi Rs. 10/8 to Rs. 11/-	Rs. 102,500
Rice, bags	75,000 to 85,000 Mukalla & Shihr.	Rs. 11/-	Rs. 825,000
Building Poles (*boribies*), scores.	400 to 500	Rs. 7–25 a score according to quality.	*
Simsim, bags	15,000 Mukalla & Shihr.	Rs. 60–67 a *bahar* of 570 lbs.	Rs. 900,000
Jowari, bags	70,000 to 80,000	Rs. 6–8·8	Rs. 420,000
Piece Goods Japanese bales	1,000	Rs. 130	Rs. 130,000
Others ...	Very few		
Kerosene, cases	26,000 to 30,000 Mukalla & Shihr.	Rs. 6	Rs. 156,000
Petrol, cases	1,200 Mukalla & Shihr.	Rs. 9	Rs. 10,800.
Tea, cases of 90 to 100 lb.	1,200 to 1,300 Mukalla & Shihr.	Up to Rs. 3 a lb.	Rs. 125,000
Coffee, bags of 8–10 *frasilas*	1,500	Jelal, Rs. 7 Majbura, Rs. 2–8	Rs. 30,000

* None imported in 1353.

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Indonesia OB1
Arabs

This is not merely a phenomenon of recent times; formerly also Arab immigrants for the most part settled for good in the Netherlands-Indies. Thus there are now many Arab families who have lived in the Netherlands-Indies for generations and have proportionately become more numerous. In this " nucleus " group and amongst the children of new-comers' families there is a natural equality of men and women. These groups are so large that the entire Arab community, " nucleus " immigrants' children together with the almost solely male immigrants, has a lesser shortage of women than the other non-indigenous population groups in the Netherlands-Indies, and this has also been the case in former years. Among the European population the excess of males over females was only reduced in 1930 by the recently increased immigration of European women.

The gradually rising birth-rate for immigrants' children and for children of Arabs themselves born here, has produced a very large group of minors who will, in due course, when they become adult, greatly exceed the present numbers of middle-aged adults. An increase in the procreative capacity of the Arab population group is therefore to be expected and thus also, after some time, a corresponding increase in the Arab population group.

2. *Occupations.*—The Arabs in the Netherlands-Indies come almost without exception from the Hadhramaut. The principal means of subsistence of most Arabs in the Netherlands-Indies is trade, in various forms, and principally trading in batiks and sarongs. Pekalongan and Sole are the centres of their batik trade. Some, like the Chinese, do business in haberdashery in Middle and East Java. Like the Chinese they also form a link between the European retailer and the native. They try to hawk various goods for large profits amongst the native population. This, however, is usually very risky for them. They deliver goods generally to the less substantial buyers on easy payment terms. Bankruptcies occur often among the Arabs. Then their insolvent estates must be saved by the College for the Administration of Intestate Estates (Wees- and Boedelkamer). Many Arabs are money-lenders either openly or in a disguised form. The coastal trade with sailing ships was formerly largely in Arab hands; but this now means little to them. Agriculture, handicrafts and occupations for which a certain education is essential, are only in exceptional cases carried out by them. There are also among the Arabs some wholesale merchants, landowners and estate-owners; the latter own extensive landed property and tea estates.

3. *Trade with the Hadhramaut.*—So far as we know there are, generally speaking, no trade relations between the Arabs in the Netherlands-Indies and the Hadhramaut. The only close contact with the Hadhramaut is through their families there; they regularly send money and other necessities for their maintenance.

I [163]
H 167 437 I 563 441 426 423
H 439 457 I 439

1:Ingra.. s G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Kenya FL 1
Tanganyika FN 1

H 167 It is a pity, he says, that for some years past almost all immi-
grants from Hadhramaut and Shihr have not been of the type that
could be said to be of any economic value to the country. Many
K 167 are professional beggars and almost all are of the type that only
remain in the country to earn a few shillings and then return to
their country.

H 167 Particularly undesirable temporary immigrants are the
"Sheriffs."[1] These people visit the country once a year and besides
collecting as much money as they can from their people, they are a
457 positive danger inasmuch as they invariably foment discontent and
K 167 ill-feeling between their own communities. Some settle down and
live on others, doing no work themselves.

457 The families permanently settled here are loyal and law-abiding.
They own property and keep their money in the country. There
was a time when very good families used to immigrate to the
country. The immigration of natives of Hadhramaut and Shihr
dates back to the time when the Sultan of Zanzibar used to import
them as soldiers guarding the Forts.

K 162 The District Commissioner of Lamu reports that the number of
Hadhramis in the district is approximately 1,500. There does not
167 appear to be any increase apart from the natural internal increase
which is not very large. They find employment in most walks
182 of life, particularly as cultivators and petty traders. They seem to
439 be very hard working and ambitious and undertake most work with
H 167 the object of eventually owning a small shop. They have no trade
with the Hadhramaut. They coalesce readily with other members
of the community and share the general life of the Arab population
of Lamu. They are more recent arrivals in Lamu than the other
Arabs but they exercise a definite influence on the community and
are gradually becoming more and more prominent in the general
life and institutions of Lamu. It is estimated that over 90 per cent.
of them have permanently severed their connection with the
Hadhramaut.

T 162 *Tanganyika Territory.*—There are said to be at present from
2,000 to 3,000 Hadhramis living in Tanganyika. They are
167 scattered amongst the coastal towns of the Territory chiefly, and
are mostly engaged in trade as small shopkeepers and sellers of
H 167 dried fish, etc. A number of them intermarry with local Africans,
but otherwise they do not coalesce with other members of the
community.

186 So far as can be ascertained, only a very small proportion of
H 167 them have permanently severed their connection with the Had-
186

[1] This probably refers to tithe collecting Seiyids as all the Prophet's descendants in the Hadhramaut are of the line of Hussein. It is interesting to note that they follow their flocks so far afield. I met a *mansab* of this nature in Seihut who had been to Mombasa.

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Zanzibar FM1
Egypt MR1

1924 Census: Hadhrami population of Zanzibar by occupations.

	Zanzibar Island.	Pemba Island.	Total.
General Traders	387	19	406
Labourers	203	5	208
Water carriers	200	5	205
Private servants	172	3	175
No occupations	112	13	125
Other occupations	56	6	62
Government employees	43	2	45
Fishermen	41	2	43
Tailors	37	4	41
Cultivators	2	25	27
Landowners (clove and coconut properties only)	16	7	23
Masons	5	5	10
Carpenters	4	5	9
Overseers	8	1	9
Sailors	8	—	8
Brokers	6	—	6
Gold and Silver Smiths	—	3	3
Weeders	—	3	3
	1,300	108	1,408
Females[1]	443	97	
Boys under 12	210	63	
Girls under 12[1]	139	46	
	2,092	314	
Total for Protectorate ...	2,406		

[1] Probably almost entirely of mixed blood (see page 155).

CHAPTER XXVI.

HADHRAMIS IN EGYPT AND THE COUNTRIES BORDERING THE RED SEA.

Egypt.—Most of the Hadhramis in Egypt settled there over half a century ago, starting business in a very small way. Being by nature a prudent and thrifty race they gradually became successful merchants and accumulated fortunes. Formerly they were the only wholesale merchants in Egypt dealing in South Arabian produce.

It is estimated that there are between 400 and 500 Hadhramis in Egypt, including women and children. The community is rather smaller now than in the past. In Cairo the Hadhrami colony lives for the most part in the Gamaliya District near Sayedna El-Hussein Mosque. They are for the most part well-to-do people trading in the produce of Aden and the Hadhramaut, coffee from Yemen, and Syrian soap. The principal occupation is that of coffee or incense merchant. No Egyptian goods are exported by the community to the Hadhramaut, but sums of money representing profits and other

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934 35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Egypt MR1
Arab Sudan MQ1

E 162 surplus funds are remitted there annually. In this way the members of the community maintain a very real connection with H 167 their country of origin. A good deal of real property is owned by 457 the community.

H 167 The number of heads of families resident in Cairo is estimated at from ten to twelve, mostly merchants. There are also about half a dozen students. The numbers are understood to have E decreased in recent years, as, owing to business depression, several 162 of the merchants have returned to the Hadhramaut. There 167 appears to be no organisation of the community as such in Cairo, there having been no officially recognised Sheikh for many years. The members therefore tend to mingle with other Arabic-speaking communities and frequently marry Egyptian wives. The children of such marriages born in Egypt are naturally brought up in Egyptian ways and thus become scarcely distinguishable from Egyptians. But although they are much Egyptianised the Hadhramis in Egypt do not appear to be much concerned with political matters. Amongst others the al Kaf, Bazara, Baghafar and Banaga families are represented.

Hadhramis registered at the British Consulate General are as follows :—

Number of heads of families	9
Total number of children in these families ...	11
Total number of single men	18

All the children were born in Cairo, and all the wives are of Egyptian origin, except one from the Hadhramaut and one from British Malaya.

The professions given include :—

Merchant	15
Estate Manager	1
Technical Student	1

H 167 *Sudan.*—There does not appear to be an extensive Hadhrami community in the interior of the Sudan. It seems that there is only one in Khartoum who is permanently settled there and runs an eating house. In Omdurman there are two from the Hadhramaut and six from places like Nisab and Balhaf on the western borders of the Hadhramaut. In this small community there are representatives of all the professions undertaken by Hadhramis abroad. There is a merchant who lives on the rentals of his property, there are small traders and there is a porter. About a third of them have definitely severed their connection with the Hadhramaut.

AS 11 At Port Sudan there is an important Hadhrami merchant of 162 the Safi family who has offices in Port Sudan and Suakin. The 167 Acting Commissioner states that Colonies of Hadhramis exist at

H 167

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Arab Sudan MQ 1

Port Sudan, Suakin and Tokar, with small groups at Halaib, Akik and Karora. Approximate figures are as follows :—

Port Sudan	180
Suakin	228
Tokar	294
Halaib	4
Akik	30
Karora	6
	742

They fall roughly into two categories, namely the permanently settled, who have been in these parts since the old days of Suakin, and have to all intents and purposes severed their connection with Hadhramaut, and the visitors, who normally spend about three years in the Sudan between visits of about a year's duration to their homes. The division between the categories is roughly half and half. In the towns, the Hadhramis are primarily shopkeepers or shop assistants. A few work as cooks, bakers and labourers, and in Tokar Delta many have taken up cultivation. Some have become allottees of Government land, that is virtually land owners. There are 37 of these. Others, numbering about 150, work as " nusf " cultivators, that is they work another's land in return for half the profits and hope in due course to become allottees themselves.

They do not coalesce to any noticeable degree with the local population. The settled Hadhramis principally intermarry among themselves, and show a small natural increase. The visitors occasionally intermarry with local inhabitants, principally the girls of the " Khasa ", that is the rank and file of the Beni Amer whose social status both before and after marriage is low. The majority either have wives in the Hadhramaut or are unmarried. There is a surprisingly large number of bachelors. None of the 30 residents of Akik is married. The visitors, therefore, as applications for entry to the Sudan are only granted very sparingly, show no noticeable increase. Relations with the Hadhramaut are virtually non-existent among the settled Hadhramis. The visitors, as stated, frequently visit their homes and many like to return and spend the evening of their days there. Commercial relations with the Hadhramaut are negligible if not non-existent.

The Hadhramis are an industrious and economical people and their profits, which are probably considerable, are taken out of the country[1] by those who return home. They do not use banks but hoard silver or (if they can get it) gold, and carry it out in this form. They are a quiet and law-abiding people and give little trouble to anybody. They are clannish in the extreme and never employ a native if they can find a fellow-countryman. They have a local reputation for meanness, in which respect they certainly

[1] [i.e., the Sudan — Ed.]

1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2
Saudi Arabia MJ 1

number of Hadhramis are shopkeepers with the result that increasing numbers have elected to return home or emigrate to countries where prospects are somewhat brighter.

In normal circumstances a number of them are annually attracted to India and a greater number to the Straits Settlements and Dutch East Indies. A lesser but increasing number proceed to Massawa and Mogadisho.

The Hadhramis in Saudi Arabia are almost exclusively (*a*) shopkeepers, (*b*) merchants either in a big or small way, (*c*) money-changers and money-lenders, or (*d*) domestic servants. The shopkeepers are by far the most numerous and it can be said with a degree of accuracy that every other shop (usually stocking cigarettes, matches, spices, cereals, paraffin, etc.) is owned by a Hadhrami who somehow manages to live on next to nothing, and gradually, over a period of years, collects a sum of money which will enable him to return to the Hadhramaut and live in peace and comfort from three months to four years. After this period the Hadhrami will bestir himself and return to his occupation once again. In his absence, a brother, cousin, relative or fellow tribesman will act for him.

The merchant class is divided into two categories: (1) the big and well-to-do merchant with substantial capital, and (2) the smaller merchants with very limited capital. Category (1) with very few exceptions have taken up their abode permanently in Saudi Arabia. and for the most part have taken up Saudi nationality. This class generally invests its money in immovable property in Saudi Arabia. One Hadhrami in Jedda, for instance, owns about 120 houses, some of which are quite imposing buildings. Category (2) rarely take up their permanent abode in Saudi Arabia and do not change their nationality. They try to make a living in a small way, and, like the shopkeeper proceed on leave to the Hadhramaut when they have collected enough money for themselves and bought presents for their relatives. The Hadhrami money-lenders and money-changers did a roaring trade up to 1930 but the Government then stepped in and clipped their wings. A number of them went out of business and took up shopkeeping and trading.

The domestic servants are the poorest class. The domestic Hadhrami stays in Saudi Arabia from one to ten years. His wages are small, but like the shopkeeper he saves, scrapes and economises until he is in a position to proceed on furlough to the Hadhramaut. Some of the domestic servants are luckier but they are in the minority: if it should happen that they are employed by persons of means their future is well nigh assured. Their employers allow them to trade in a small way and eventually in the course of years they separate from their masters and set up on their own with quite a substantial capital. It occasionally happens that prominent Hadhramis are given official posts. During the Hashmite regime a Hadhrami (whose family is permanently domiciled in Saudi Arabia) was King Hussein's Minister of Finance. The Saudi Government

8: Pike N-4 (no date) 1940 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

usually owns one or two dromedaries and with these joins other tribal associates in moving cargo both to and from the coast. Flour, sugar, rice, tea, cloth, timber, and dates, in which the country is not self-sufficient, are brought to the Hadhramaut from distant lands

FIG. 22—The Sultan of Qishn, accompanied by three Bedouin councilors, is attired in a turban and wears a curved dagger in his belt. Mr. W. H. Ingrams is at the extreme right. Note the Bedouins' well formed features and general attire, especially the sarong, which has been introduced by Hadhrami emigrants returning from the Malay States.

by sailing dhows and tramp steamers. A large part of the cargo, together with locally produced dried fish and fish oil, is distributed by caravan to the interior. Because exports—chiefly skins—are meager, the caravans must make their return journey empty or, at best, only lightly laden. The balance of exchange necessary to provide the excess imports is obtained from the remittances of thousands who have emigrated and are now living abroad, chiefly in the Malay States and along the east coast of Africa.

There are two methods of contracting for the services of a caravan and its many owners, each of whom insists on feeding, caring for, packing, and driving his own beast of burden—either by the day or for a fixed sum between certain points along a prescribed route. The latter plan is preferable, since it precludes any possible benefit to the camel owner from slow travel; but even with an incentive to progress he hesitates to push his animals more than 12 miles a day, and he is skilled in the fabrication of excuses. The men argue at great length about their respective loads before the morning start. A favorite maneuver is to put a slow camel at the head of the line. The inexperienced traveler may also be sidetracked by tales that no

5:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1947) 1949 MM1 Aden

457 of money from the Far East—the basis of Hadramaut's economy—began to arrive to a certain extent, at least from Singapore. From Java and the Dutch possessions there, is, however, little hope as yet of any but very limited sums being released.

HOUSING

342 The fixed population are housed for the main part in mud-brick and stone dwellings, while the nomads live under camel-hair tents, straw huts, thatched-palm huts, and even under matting placed over vegetation or trees. The poorer sections live in mud-brick houses, one-storeyed stone huts and straw huts.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Law Courts are of two kinds: (*a*) Shari'a Courts (which administers the Shari'a or Quranic Law), and (*b*) Common Law Courts, which handle all cases outside the jurisdiction of the Shari'a Courts.

798 In the Eastern Aden Protectorate there has been a revival of religious intolerance. A most unfortunate development in Mukalla during the year was the formation of a religious committee whose activities have been something between those of a vigilance committee and the inquisition. It selects those whom it considers have committed offences against Islam, condemns them and sentences them. The local Government carries out its sentences and there is no appeal. This being a matter of religion, the [643] Resident Adviser has under the treaty no power to interfere. Hadramaut has never been the home of religious tolerance, but it was hoped that the fires of fanaticism were dying.

GOVERNMENT GUARDS

Strength

704 The force of Government Guards operates in the Western Aden Protectorate. The most outstanding event for the Government Guards 712 in 1947 was the transfer of the Headquarters from the Hindu garden in Sheikh Othman to the Champion Lines, Khormaksar, in the early part of the year.

The task of adapting the camp to meet the needs of this force was not completed for several months, but in its present form provides ample living and store accommodation for the approved establishment which has now been brought up to full strength.

Tribal Guards

The arrival of the Depot Officer in May has permitted the calling in of Tribal Guard units for training in drill and musketry, and up to

6:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden
Hadhramaut MM2

(B) EXPORTS

No.	Commodity	No. of packages	Quantity	Value Rs.
1.	Tobacco, native	13,236 bdls.	16,858 cwt.	8,93,650
2.	Honey in comb	—	5,200 lb.	5,6001
3.	„ cleaned	—	1,020 „	2,550
4.	Dates, country	—	900 „	220
5.	Lime	3,879 bags	4,000 cwt.	15,500
6.	Sheep and Goats' skins, tanned	—	10 scores	1,000
7.	Dried lemons	229 bdls.	581 cwt.	33,000
8.	Fish oil	17,049 tins	68,105 gln.	1,27,860
9.	Miscellaneous	—	—	2,93,380
			TOTAL	13,82,760

Chapter 7: Agriculture and Fisheries

AGRICULTURE

In 1948 farming conditions were generally poor in the Aden Protectorate. 241
Conditions of 1947 were reversed in the areas west of the Bana river, 132
which had a poor 1947 season, received fair rainfall and flood conditions, 731
while east of the Bana erratic and poor rainfall over large areas reduced 457
food production to a low level. This was particularly true of the Hadhramaut and other eastern districts where complete drought returned to the country, causing famine conditions to reappear at the end of the year. The shortage of food was accentuated in those areas where the economy of the country is largely dependent on remittances from abroad. Famine appeared particularly in the Wadi Amd and in Rakhya, where food production is not secured by any irrigation from underground supplies, but is dependent entirely on rain and runoff control. These districts are also partly dependent on remittances from Hyderabad and became particularly affected when India invaded Hyderabad, and currency decrees in Hyderabad cut off the flow of remittances. The scarcity of food was further aggra- 439
vated by the ban on exports of grain from the Yemen.

Staff

The technical staff of the Department of Agriculture consists of a 647
Director, two Agricultural Officers (to be increased to four), an Agricul- 242
tural Assistant and six Agricultural Instructors.

The Abyan Development Scheme has the part-time services of an Irrigation Adviser.

Rainfall Crop and Livestock Conditions

In the districts west of the Bana river *saif* rains were fair, particularly 312
in the highland areas. East of the Bana river *saif* conditions were poor in many districts, but in Beihan conditions were good and the Wadi ran no less than eleven floods. Most of this water was from the runoff of